App. F. IX-4

1927-8

File No. 63/27

Previous References

(PB)

CB 160-M-142 (Compl Ext Mail 1927-4)

Serial Nos. 192-344 1, 2, 3, 4

Later References

VP 82-2581-6.

CB 61-37-142

Preserve

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 192-344.

Part B for March 1928

SUBJECT

Slavery Convention

To The Secretary to the President -

Pol 383. Dy 4/9/27

States that His Highness' Govt. will be glad to cooperate with the Govt. of India in the matter.

To The Secretary to the Resident in Mysore

Pol No 8 Dy 7/3/28

States that there are no conditions prevailing in the State which are incompatible with the provisions of the Slavery Convention.

App. E. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

GB File No. 63 of 1927. 1176

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
21. SEP. 1927
Reg. No. 2110.

Serial No. 1

Letter No 8989 dated 3rd Sept 1927 from the Secy to the Resident in Mysore forwarding two copies of the Slavery Convention Signed at Geneva on 25/9/26 with certain observations.

Submd for orders.

RW
8/9/27

Please put up a draft Q.M. to our letter of 20th July 1926 stating that the Govt wish to express their views on the Q. of Q. in this matter.

RR
12/9.

MSR
13/9/27

Draft put up.

9/c 14/9

RR
14/9

Their Memorandum
Dewan Thro
Ch. Sec.

RW 17/9

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
17 SEP. 1927
No. 2352

14 SEP. 1927

GBS
19/9

RR
20/9.

RW
20/9

21-9-27

JSSM
RR
23/9
ESSM 23/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C/S File No. 63 of 1927. 4343

Serial No.	
2	No pol 383. dated 24.9.27 From The Secy to The Resident= States That H.H.'s govt will be glad to co-operate with The govt of India in The Matter of Slavery Conven
3	No 5826 dated 19.6.28 from The Secy to The Resident Requesting to be supplied with a Summary of any impt Results That may have followed from the Residency Letter dt 3-9-1927, as it is Required for The info^n of the next assembly of The League of Nations Submd for orders. May be forwarded to the Resy Comr^s for favour 22/6. of Remarks. ——— M(right) R8 22/6/28

Forwarded with Compts to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore for favour of Remarks

For Chief Secy to Govt

22/6/28.

As the evidence in the Legislature has been already enacted

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Ref. No. 63-27/C.S. dt 23.6.28

No. D. Dis 1333/27-28

RR 4433

Standard aimed at by the Convention
nor there is neither slavery nor
any system of forced labour except
in case of grave emergency where
life or valuable injabitants
are in danger there is no
objection to an enquiry commence
into the resolutions

24-6-28

Asstt Director
for Commissioner

RR
26/6/28
Secy
27/6

Submitted for orders.

RR
27/6.

A draft reply is sabmitted
for Consideration. A reply is
due by the 3rd June next week

Secy
28/6

10828
30/6.

(Govt Secy)
For perusal of the issue
RR
Hon'ble member, 30/6/28

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
30 JUN. 1928
Reg. No. 8105

Submitted for perusal 30/6/28
Reply issued
Secy
30/6
(Dewan)

Secy
1-7-28
RR
2/7/28

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C.B File No 63 of 1927.

Serial No. 4

To

The Secy to the Resident-
Pdc & H 3/7/28
Stating that there
are 200 conditions prevailing
in the State which are
incompatible with the provisions
of the Slavery Convention

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

CB 160-25-N2
Conf Cir 112-25

07563

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

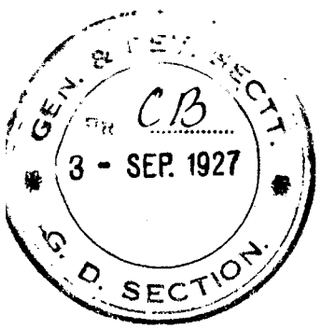
No. 8989 Enc. 3.
159-1927

Pol. 286

From

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.



C.B. 1176

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 3rd Sept. *1927*.

Subject. CB 63-27-1

S L A V E R Y C O N V E N T I O N.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your confidential letter No.Pol.693, dated the 20th February 1926, I am directed to forward two copies of the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on the 25th September 1926, which has recently been ratified on behalf of Great Britain and India.

2. As regards the reservation made by Sir William Vincent in respect of the Indian States (page 6 of the Convention), I am to forward an extract from a declaration made by him in the 6th Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which explains the necessity for these reservations. It will at the same time be observed that an undertaking was given on behalf of the Government of India to bring the Convention to the notice of the States "with suitable recommendations". One of the most important functions of the League of Nations is to determine the means and manner in which international influence or the joint public opinion of all the countries represented on the League may be brought to bear on all countries and administrations

throughout

throughout the world. As a result of this process, the Government of India are themselves incurring and accepting definite obligations and direct responsibilities in regard to the affairs of British India, and they feel confident that the Rulers of Indian States will not be disposed to disclaim a similar responsibility, within such limits as may be shown to be reasonable, in the sphere of their own internal administrations.

3. The Government of India express the hope that the Mysore Government will work steadily towards the position as accepted for British India.

4. The Secretary of State is anxious that the Convention should be brought to the notice of the Indian States before the next meeting of the League of Nations on the 5th September 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Major.

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

AVR

BJ

Extract from a declaration made by Sir William Vincent in respect of the Indian States in the 6th Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

---:0:---

x x x x x

B. That part of the declaration which excludes the Indian States is necessary on the following grounds:-

(1) The internal administration of those States is in the hands of their own rulers, but the exact relations in which each State stands to the Government of the King Emperor are dependent on individual circumstances and cannot be briefly explained. The Indian Legislature cannot legislate for those States.

(2) Recent enquiries have satisfied the Government of India that slavery in the ordinary sense is not now practised in any Indian State, and that, where conditions are present which may be held to amount to forced labour of the kind against which the draft Convention is directed, no serious abuses exist and progress is in fact being made in removing or mitigating such conditions.

(3) The draft Convention, however, imposes obligations upon the signatory States which would involve, in the case of India, direct interference with the domestic administration of the Indian States. The Government of India would be prepared to urge the Rulers of those States to initiate measures of reform if they had reason to believe that gross abuses existed in any of them. But they do not consider that the conditions revealed by their recent enquiries would justify interference to secure full enforcement of the provisions of the Slavery Convention as regards forced labour.

(4) On the other hand, it is to be clearly understood that in many States the standard aimed at by the Convention has already been attained, and that in all other States steady progress is being effected both by public opinion and by the spontaneous action of the Rulers.

(5) The Government of India will not fail to bring to the notice of the Rulers of Indian States the provisions accepted for India (other than the Indian States) under the Convention,

together

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SLAVERY CONVENTION

Geneva, September 25th, 1926.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

ALBANIA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CANADA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, AND INDIA, BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DENMARK, SPAIN, ESTONIA, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, PANAMA, THE NETHERLANDS, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SWEDEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND URUGUAY,

Whereas the signatories of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90 declared that they were equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the traffic in African slaves;

Whereas the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of 1919 to revise the General Act of Berlin of 1885 and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of 1890 affirmed their intention of securing the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea;

Taking into consideration the report of the Temporary Slavery Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on June 12th, 1924;

Desiring to complete and extend the work accomplished under the Brussels Act and to find a means of giving practical effect throughout the world to such intentions as were expressed in regard to slave trade and slavery by the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and recognising that it is necessary to conclude to that end more detailed arrangements than are contained in that Convention;

Considering, moreover, that it is necessary to prevent forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery,

Have decided to conclude a Convention and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF ALBANIA:

Dr. D. DINO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

Dr. Carl VON SCHUBERT, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC:

M. Emerich VON PFLÜGL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

M. L. DE BROUCKÈRE, Member of the Senate, First Delegate of Belgium to the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA:

The Right Honourable Viscount CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

The Right Honourable Sir George E. FOSTER, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., Senator, Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

The Honourable J. G. LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. Jacobus Stephanus SMIT, High Commissioner of the Union in London.

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND :

The Honourable Sir James PARR, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London.

AND FOR INDIA :

Sir William Henry Hoare VINCENT, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, former Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Permanent representative of the Bulgarian Government accredited to the League of Nations.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC :

M. CHAO-HSIN CHU, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA :

Dr. Francisco José URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Representative of Colombia on the Council of the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA :

M. A. DE AGÜERO Y BETHANCOURT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich and to the President of the Austrian Federal Republic.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND :

M. Herluf ZAHLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN :

M. M. Lopez ROBERTS, Marquis DE LA TORREHERMOSA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC :

General Johan LAIDONER, Member of Parliament, President of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS AND QUEEN OF THE KINGS OF ABYSSINIA AND HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AND HEIR TO THE THRONE :

Dedjazmatch GUETATCHOU, Minister of the Interior ;

Lidj Makonnen ENDELKATCHOU ;

Kentiba GEBROU ;

Ato TASFAE, Secretary of the Imperial League of Nations Department at Addis-Abeba.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

M. Rafael W. ERICH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate of Finland accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

Count B. CLAUZEL, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the French League of Nations Department.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. D. CACLAMANOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty.

M. V. DENDRAMIS, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

Professor Vittorio SCIALOJA, Minister of State, Senator, Representative of Italy on the Council of the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA :

M. Charles DUZMANS, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA ;

Baron Rodolphe A. LEHMANN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA :

M. V. SIDZIKAUSKAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

Dr. Fridtjof NANSEN, Professor at the University of Oslo.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA :

Dr. Eusebio A. MORALES, Professor of Law at the Panama National Faculty, Finance Minister.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

Jonkheer W. F. VAN LENNEP, Chargé d'Affaires *a.i.* of the Netherlands at Berne.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF PERSIA :

His Highness Prince ARFA, Ambassador, Delegate of Persia accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Auguste ZALESKI, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL :

Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS, Minister Plenipotentiary, in charge of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. N. TITULESCO, Professor at the University of Bucharest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty, Representative of Roumania on the Council of the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

Dr. M. JOVANOVITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

M. Einar HENNINGS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Ferdinand VEVERKA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY :

M. B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Spain.

Who, having communicated their full powers, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following definitions are agreed upon :

(1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

(2) The slave trade includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery ; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him ; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps :

(*a*) To prevent and suppress the slave trade ;

(*b*) To bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures with a view to preventing and suppressing the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of slaves in their territorial waters and upon all vessels flying their respective flags.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to negotiate as soon as possible a general Convention with regard to the slave trade which will give them rights and impose upon them duties of the same nature as those provided for in the Convention of June 17th, 1925, relative to the International Trade in Arms (Articles 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Section II of Annex II), with the necessary adaptations, it being understood that this general Convention will not place the ships (even of small tonnage) of any High Contracting Parties in a position different from that of the other High Contracting Parties.

It is also understood that, before or after the coming into force of this general Convention, the High Contracting Parties are entirely free to conclude between themselves, without, however, derogating from the principles laid down in the preceding paragraph, such special agreements as, by reason of their peculiar situation, might appear to be suitable in order to bring about as soon as possible the complete disappearance of the slave trade.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties shall give to one another every assistance with the object of securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

It is agreed that :

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.

(2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survives, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice. So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not nvolve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.

(3) In all cases, the responsibility for any recourse to compulsory or forced labour shall rest with the competent central authorities of the territory concerned.

Article 6.

Those of the High Contracting Parties whose laws do not at present make adequate provision for the punishment of infractions of laws and regulations enacted with a view to giving effect to the purposes of the present Convention undertake to adopt the necessary measures in order that severe penalties may be imposed in respect of such infractions.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case either or both of the States Parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

Article 9.

At the time of signature or of ratification or of accession, any High Contracting Party may declare that its acceptance of the present Convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the Convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them or in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

Article 10.

In the event of a High Contracting Party wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once communicate a certified true copy of the notification to all the other High Contracting Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying State, and one year after the notification has reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any territory placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage.

Article 11.

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date and of which the French and English texts are both authentic, will remain open for signature by the States Members of the League of Nations until April 1st, 1927.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will subsequently bring the present Convention to the notice of States which have not signed it, including States which are not Members of the League of Nations, and invite them to accede thereto.

A State desiring to accede to the Convention shall notify its intention in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and transmit to him the instrument of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the League.

The Secretary-General shall immediately transmit to all the other High Contracting Parties a certified true copy of the notification and of the instrument of accession, informing them of the date on which he received them.

Article 12.

The present Convention will be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will inform all the High Contracting Parties of such deposit.

The Convention will come into operation for each State on the date of the deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in one copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations. A certified copy shall be forwarded to each signatory State.

D. DINO	ALBANIA
Dr. Carl VON SCHUBERT	GERMANY
Emerich PFLÜGL	AUSTRIA
L. DE BROUCKÈRE	BELGIUM
I declare that my signature does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or accede to the Convention. CECIL.	BRITISH EMPIRE
George Eulas FOSTER	CANADA
J. G. LATHAM	AUSTRALIA
J. S. SMIT*	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
J. C. PARR	NEW ZEALAND
Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (*b*), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories; namely, in Burma : the Naga Tracts lying West and South of the Hukawng Valley, bounded on the North and West by the Assam boundary, on the East by the Nanphuk River and on the South by the Singaling Hkamti and the Somra Tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts, the tribal area to the East of the Naga Hills District, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the South of the Lushai Hills District; nor on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the *suzerainty* of His Majesty. I also declare that my signature to the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require India to enter into any Convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States Signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject. W. H. VINCET.	INDIA

*This signature applies to South-West Africa.

D. MIKOFF	BULGARIA
CHAO-HSIN CHU	CHINA
Francisco José URRUTIA	COLOMBIA
Aristides DE AGÜERO BETHANCOURT	CUBA
Herluf ZAHLE	DENMARK
Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles, exception faite du Protectorat espagnol du Maroc.* Mauricio Lopez ROBERTS Marquis DE LA TORREHERMOSA	SPAIN
J. LAIDONER	ESTONIA
GUETATCHOU MAKONNEN Kentiba GEBROU Ato TASFAE	ABYSSINIA
Rafael ERICH	FINLAND
B. CLAUZEL	FRANCE
D. CACLAMANOS V. DENDRAMIS	GREECE
Vittorio SCIALOJA	ITALY
Charles DUZMANS	LATVIA
Subject to ratification by the Liberian Senate. Bon R. LEHMANN.	LIBERIA
Venceslas SIDZIKAUSKAS	LITHUANIA
Fridtj of NANSEN	NORWAY
Eusebio A. MORALES	PANAMA
W. F. VAN LENNEP	NETHERLANDS
Ad referendum et en interprétant l'article 3 comme ne pouvant pas obliger la Perse à se lier par aucun arrangement ou convention qui placerait ses navires de n'importe quel tonnage dans la catégorie des navires indigènes prévue par la convention sur le commerce des armes.† Prince ARFA.	PERSIA
Auguste ZALESKI	POLAND
Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS	PORTUGAL

*For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

†*Ad referendum* and interpreting article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

N. TITULESCO	ROUMANIA
M. JOVANOVITCH	KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
Einar HENNINGS	SWEDEN
Ferdinand VEVERKA	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA	URUGUAY

M364FD—650—4-8-27—GIPS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SLAVERY CONVENTION

Geneva, September 25th, 1926.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

ALBANIA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CANADA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, AND INDIA, BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DENMARK, SPAIN, ESTONIA, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, PANAMA, THE NETHERLANDS, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SWEDEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND URUGUAY,

Whereas the signatories of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90 declared that they were equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the traffic in African slaves;

Whereas the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of 1919 to revise the General Act of Berlin of 1885 and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of 1890 affirmed their intention of securing the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea;

Taking into consideration the report of the Temporary Slavery Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on June 12th, 1924;

Desiring to complete and extend the work accomplished under the Brussels Act and to find a means of giving practical effect throughout the world to such intentions as were expressed in regard to slave trade and slavery by the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and recognising that it is necessary to conclude to that end more detailed arrangements than are contained in that Convention;

Considering, moreover, that it is necessary to prevent forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery,

Have decided to conclude a Convention and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF ALBANIA:

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Dr. Carl VON SCHUBERT, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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M. Emerich VON PFLÜGL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

M. L. DE BROUCKÈRE, Member of the Senate, First Delegate of Belgium to the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA:

The Right Honourable Viscount CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

The Right Honourable Sir George E. FOSTER, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., Senator, Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

The Honourable J. G. LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. Jacobus Stephanus SMIT, High Commissioner of the Union in London.

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND :

The Honourable Sir James PARR, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London.

AND FOR INDIA :

Sir William Henry Hoare VINCENT, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, former Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Permanent representative of the Bulgarian Government accredited to the League of Nations.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC :

M. CHAO-HSIN CHU, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA :

Dr. Francisco José URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Representative of Colombia on the Council of the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA :

M. A. DE AGÜERO Y BETHANCOURT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich and to the President of the Austrian Federal Republic.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND :

M. Herluf ZAHLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN :

M. M. Lopez ROBERTS, Marquis DE LA TORREHERMOSA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC :

General Johan LAIDONER, Member of Parliament, President of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS AND QUEEN OF THE KINGS OF ABYSSINIA AND HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AND HEIR TO THE THRONE :

Dedjazmatch GUETATCHOU, Minister of the Interior ;

Lidj Makonnen ENDELKATCHOU ;

Kentiba GÈBROU ;

Ato TASFAE, Secretary of the Imperial League of Nations Department at Addis-Abeba.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

M. Rafael W. ERICH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate of Finland accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

Count B. CLAUZEL, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the French League of Nations Department.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. D. CACLAMANOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty.

M. V. DENDRAMIS, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

Professor Vittorio SCIALOJA, Minister of State, Senator, Representative of Italy on the Council of the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA :

M. Charles DUZMANS, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA ;

Baron Rodolphe A. LEHMANN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA :

M. V. SIDZIKAUSKAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

Dr. Fridtjof NANSEN, Professor at the University of Oslo.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA :

Dr. Eusebio A. MORALES, Professor of Law at the Panama National Faculty, Finance Minister.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

Jonkheer W. F. VAN LENNEP, Chargé d'Affaires *a.i.* of the Netherlands at Berne.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF PERSIA :

His Highness Prince ARFA, Ambassador, Delegate of Persia accredited to the League of Nations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Auguste ZALESKI, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL :

Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS, Minister Plenipotentiary, in charge of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. N. TITULESCO, Professor at the University of Bucharest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty, Representative of Roumania on the Council of the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

Dr. M. JOVANOVITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

M. Einar HENNINGS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Ferdinand VEVERKA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY :

M. B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Spain.

Who, having communicated their full powers, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following definitions are agreed upon :

(1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

(2) The slave trade includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery ; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him ; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps :

(*a*) To prevent and suppress the slave trade ;

(*b*) To bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures with a view to preventing and suppressing the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of slaves in their territorial waters and upon all vessels flying their respective flags.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to negotiate as soon as possible a general Convention with regard to the slave trade which will give them rights and impose upon them duties of the same nature as those provided for in the Convention of June 17th, 1925, relative to the International Trade in Arms (Articles 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Section II of Annex II), with the necessary adaptations, it being understood that this general Convention will not place the ships (even of small tonnage) of any High Contracting Parties in a position different from that of the other High Contracting Parties.

It is also understood that, before or after the coming into force of this general Convention, the High Contracting Parties are entirely free to conclude between themselves, without, however, derogating from the principles laid down in the preceding paragraph, such special agreements as, by reason of their peculiar situation, might appear to be suitable in order to bring about as soon as possible the complete disappearance of the slave trade.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties shall give to one another every assistance with the object of securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

It is agreed that :

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.

(2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survives, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice. So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not nvolve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.

(3) In all cases, the responsibility for any recourse to compulsory or forced labour shall rest with the competent central authorities of the territory concerned.

Article 6.

Those of the High Contracting Parties whose laws do not at present make adequate provision for the punishment of infractions of laws and regulations enacted with a view to giving effect to the purposes of the present Convention undertake to adopt the necessary measures in order that severe penalties may be imposed in respect of such infractions.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case either or both of the States Parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

Article 9.

At the time of signature or of ratification or of accession, any High Contracting Party may declare that its acceptance of the present Convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the Convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them or in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

Article 10.

In the event of a High Contracting Party wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once communicate a certified true copy of the notification to all the other High Contracting Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying State, and one year after the notification has reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any territory placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage.

Article 11.

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date and of which the French and English texts are both authentic, will remain open for signature by the States Members of the League of Nations until April 1st, 1927.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will subsequently bring the present Convention to the notice of States which have not signed it, including States which are not Members of the League of Nations, and invite them to accede thereto.

A State desiring to accede to the Convention shall notify its intention in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and transmit to him the instrument of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the League.

The Secretary-General shall immediately transmit to all the other High Contracting Parties a certified true copy of the notification and of the instrument of accession, informing them of the date on which he received them.

Article 12.

The present Convention will be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will inform all the High Contracting Parties of such deposit.

The Convention will come into operation for each State on the date of the deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in one copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations. A certified copy shall be forwarded to each signatory State.

D. DINO — ALBANIA

Dr. Carl VON SCHUBERT — GERMANY

Emerich PFLÜGL — AUSTRIA

L. DE BROUCKÈRE — BELGIUM

I declare that my signature does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or accede to the Convention.

CECIL. — BRITISH EMPIRE

George Eulas FOSTER — CANADA

J. G. LATHAM — AUSTRALIA

J. S. SMIT* — UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

J. C. PARR — NEW ZEALAND

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (*b*), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories; namely, in Burma: the Naga Tracts lying West and South of the Hukawng Valley, bounded on the North and West by the Assam boundary, on the East by the Nanphuk River and on the South by the Singaling Hkamti and the Somra Tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts, the tribal area to the East of the Naga Hills District, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the South of the Lushai Hills District; nor on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the *suzerainty* of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require India to enter into any Convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States Signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

INDIA

W. H. VINCET

*This signature applies to South-West Africa.

D. MIKOFF	BULGARIA
CHAO-HSIN CHU	CHINA
Francisco José URRUTIA	COLOMBIA
Aristides DE AGÜERO BETHANCOURT	CUBA
Herluf ZAHLE	DENMARK
Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles, exception faite du Protectorat espagnol du Maroc.* Mauricio Lopez ROBERTS Marquis DE LA TORREHERMOSA	SPAIN
J. LAIDONER	ESTONIA
GUETATCHOU MAKONNEN Kentiba GEBROU Ato TASFAE	ABYSSINIA
Rafael ERICH	FINLAND
B. CLAUZEL	FRANCE
D. CACLAMANOS	GREECE
V. DENDRAMIS	
Vittorio SCIALOJA	ITALY
Charles DUZMANS	LATVIA
Subject to ratification by the Liberian Senate. Bon R. LEHMANN.	LIBERIA
Venceslas SIDZIKAUSKAS	LITHUANIA
Fridtj of NANSEN	NORWAY
Eusebio A. MORALES	PANAMA
W. F. VAN LENNEP	NETHERLANDS
Ad referendum et en interprétant l'article 3 comme ne pouvant pas obliger la Perse à se lier par aucun arrangement ou convention qui placerait ses navires de n'importe quel tonnage dans la catégorie des navires indigènes prévue par la convention sur le commerce des armes.† Prince ARFA.	PERSIA
Auguste ZALESKI	POLAND
Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS	PORTUGAL

*For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

†*Ad referendum* and interpreting article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

N. TITULESCO	ROUMANIA
M. JOVANOVITCH	KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
Einar HENNINGS	SWEDEN
Ferdinand VEVERKA	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA	URUGUAY

M364FD—650—4-8-27—GIPS.

[R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

CB 63-27-2

Pol. 383 24/9/27

To The Secy to the Resident

Sir,

With refce to your
Letter Eco 8989/159-1927 dd
the 3rd September 1927, on
the subject of the Slavery
Convention, I am directed
to invite reference to
this Office Letter Eco Pol 695
dd the 26th February 1926
and to state that H.H's
Govt will be glad to
Cooperate with the Govt
of India in the matter
I have &c

RB
14/9

Genl Secy

I

CB
29/9/27

WE 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

34263

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

URGENT.

No. 5826 Enc.
159-1927

CB-4343
CB-63-27-3

From

A. C. Lothian, Esquire, I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Poe. 1549

To

The General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 19th June 1928.

Subject.

Slavery Convention.

Sir,

Cc 112-25
CB 63-27-112

I am directed to invite a reference to Major Evans-Gordon's letter No.8989, dated the 3rd September, 1927, on the above subject.

2. The Government of India state that His Majesty's Government have now asked for a summary of any important results that may have followed from that letter, for the information of the next Assembly of the League of Nations. I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish a reply in this regard by the 12th July, 1928, for transmission to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A C Lothian

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

URGENT.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 6143 ENCLOS.
321-1928

Dated Bangalore, 27th June 1928.

D 4433

FROM

A. C. Lothian, Esquire, I.C.S.

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

35444 / 27/6

Pol. 157

To

The General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. BR. 27. JUN. 1928 G. D. SECTION.

Subject :—

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to my letter No. 5826, dated the 19th June, 1928, and to state that the Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India that the summary should reach him not later than the 31st July, 1928. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to furnish your reply to this office by the 3rd July, 1928 for transmission to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A C Lothian

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

B.

Pol. 8

C.S. 63-7-4.

dated 3-7-1928

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore.

Subject:- Slavery Convention.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.5826/159-1927 dated 19th June 1928 on the above subject, I am directed to invite kind reference to this office letter No.Pol. 693/C.B.160-15-2 dated the 20th February 1926 stating that there are no conditions prevailing in the State which are incompatiable with the provisions of the Slavery Convention.

I am to add that the standard aimed at by the Convention had already been attained in this State, His Highness' Government ~~did not find~~ it necessary to take any further action in the matter.

I have etc.,

30/6/28.

for GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVT.

B.E.M.

3/7/28

July 8

A. C. LOTHIAN ESQ., I.C.S.,

xxx Subject:- Slavery Convention.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.5826/159-1927 dated 19th June 1928 on the above subject, I am directed to invite kind reference to this office letter No.Pol.693/C.B.160-15-2 dated the 20th February 1926 stating that there are no conditions prevailing in the State which are incompatiable with the provisions of the Slavery Convention.

I am to add that as the standard aimed at by the Convention had already been attained in this State, His Highness' Government have not found it necessary to take any further action in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

B.K.M.2